The Galphin Case once mere The Compre-mice-Mr. Clay and the President. Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, Monday, June 3. Being delayed here a little, let me rake up a few straws after the trail of the cart. I spoke once of the Galphin Claim, and made the remark, that the difficulty seemed to be, that in this case the Administration was but honest. This

seemed to excite your risibles. The laugh being over, let us look at the sense of the thing. But not to be misapprehended, I will say in advance what I have before intimated, that Mr. CRAWFORD was guilty of great indelicacy and impropriety in being a member of the Government against which be held so important a demand. Furthermore, that he inflicted a gross injustice upon the Whig party, by taking a seat in the Cabinet, ander the circumstances of the case. Yet all this has nothing to do with the honesty of paying the

Congress ordered the Secretary of the Treasury "to examine and adjust the claim, and to pay what may be found due." This is very plain language. Secretary WALKER was clear that the principal was due, and under this direction paid it, reserving the question of interest for examination. Secretary MEREDITH and Attorney General John. son decided that the interest was as much a part of the debt as the principal, and paid that. We say they so decided, and we have said they decided hondally. If they did not so decide, then they are great scoundrels. They not only disgrace the high stations they occupy—they disgrace the American name. They have not only disgraced themselves as Cabinet officers; they have done that which should banish them from the society of honorable men. They decided to pay the interest on the GALPHIN claim honestly, or they have plundered the Treasury and swindled the Government. There are no two ways about it. The transaction is honest, or it is dishonest. And if not honest, there is no escaping the brand of infamy which attaches to all acoundrelism. Now, whosever does not believe that Secretary MEREDITH and Attorney-General Johnson acted honestly in deciding to pay the interest on the GALPHIN claim ought to com out and call them by their right names. It is quite too grave a matter to pass over by a dodge or a guffaw. If we could believe that Messrs MEREDITH and JOHNSON were goilty of the unspeakable villainy of stealing \$200,000 from the Treasury of the United States, which a denial of

their honesty in this transaction certainly implies, we should say that the Whig party had better never undertake to elect another President, or form another Administration, but at once call upon the rocks and the mountains to cover them. No: this won't do. The paying of the Galphin claim is undoubtedly an unfortunate affair. The payment may have been indiscreet, or even improper if you will. There may have been over-liberal construction, or defective judgment, or error in the case. But the charge of diskonesty, whether in terms, or by implication, won't do. At least such is our judgment. we should say that the Whig party had better

is our judgment.

And now a supplementary word on the President's plan. The essential difference between it and Mr. CLAY's is, that the President proposes a State Government for New-Mexico and Mr. CLAY at Territorial Government. It is perfectly understood that UTAH is entirely well off as she is. It is certainly fair to assume that whether New-Mexico. is certainly fair to assume that whether New Mexico comes as a State or comes as a Territory, her boundaries will be fairly established. Texas don't want her, and claims her only to get money. But with money or without, by settlement of law or legislation, New-Mexico is bound to have her separate and independent existence. If Texas should undertake to swellow her, it would be merely as the leech takes blood, only to disgorge it again. A little money sprinkled upon Texas would operate like sait on the blood sucker. But nobody here anticipates that even a Jonah will be made of her. She will not be three days and three nights even in the belly of Texas or any of her neighbors. But whether this be so or not, why is it not altogether better that New-Mexico should at once be erected whether this be so or not, why is it not altogether better that New-Mexico should at once be erected into a State? If this is done there is an end of the Slavery question in our Mexicon territories; and is not this a great object to attain? Is it not fac object for which we should atrive? And can any may that it is not a thousand times preferable to establishing a territorial government without the Proviso in this point of view? Nobody will deny Provise in this point of view? Roboly win only it; and the only object in that can be made is that New Mexico would make a poor State, and a small State, and an ignorant State. This may all be true: but, even if it be true, is it not better to take her with all her imperfections on her head than to keep open the fretting, exim, irritating, exciting question of whether or no she shall hereafter come into the little and state of the little state of the little state. the Union as a Slave State! Is there any doubt that until this question is distinctly settled, and the settlement incorporated into her fundamental law. that agitation and excitement upon the subject will not-sease? And is it wise to continue this agitation for twenty, ten, or even live years, when it can be disposed of in one? The question that is rocking the country to its center is that of Slavery in the Territories. How can we besitate, then, if we would also excitement and commons our dissort would allay excitement and compose our dissen-sions, to take the shortest road to settle and dispose of it fully and finally? The President's plan does this. Who ought, then to decline to give it preference? Certainly, it appears to us, not those who desire to see the question settled, and the country resume at least its wonted tranquility. J. s. r.

## Importations.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of this City, dated

from a gentleman of this City, dated
Livearcot, Mooday, May 8, 1950.

"Look out for a squall. The quantity of Iron and
Dry Goods shipped from this country to the United
States, for several months past, is beyond all precedent, and I see no prospect of any abstement. In
most of the manufacturing towns there is now considerable activity, and mach of it is upon contracts
with the agents of American houses. I have great
confidence in the New-York market, and in the
capacity of our country to consume and pay for a
large amount of goods; but if I mistake not, the
firm owing the least money at the cod of the present year will be the best off. The failure of the
crop in Europe in 1846, and the Mexican War. in Europe in 1846, and the Mexican War, ch has already furnished about thirty millions of Government credit for remittance, have served higherto to keep things tolerably well balanced, but these cannot always be relied upon.

From Mayaguez, P. R.

the way

sequence of the complaints of the American Conoul at Mayaguez against the Captain of the Port at that place, in reference to the American Captain and crew of the wrecked schooner North Carolina, a commission was sent from St. John's, Porto Rico. by order of the Captain General of Marine at Havane, to take the command from said Captain of the Part, and to commence legal proceedings against

BILL STORE PIERMONT AND DEARMAN FERRY .- An adjourn of health a d meeting of the citizens of Piermont was held ows od oon Saturday avening, when the Committee who sides find been previously appointed to select a site for M state Ferry dock near the village, reported in favor had ad a of the cross dock near the Erie pier, from which a ns to haplank road will have to be built to the platform. The meeting was well attended, and spirited speeches were made by Mr. Hezekiah C. Seymour and others, upon the necessity of prompt and vigorous action on the part of the Piermonters, to secure to secure to their village the advantages extended to them by the Ferry. Several interesting letters were read from Messrs. Wm. B. Astor, Ja cob Little, Marshall O. Roberts, (one of the Directors of the Erie Road,) John M. Bradburst, Hon. George Folsom, Hon. Gov'r Kemble, (one of the

Directors of the Hudson River Road,) &c. On motion, a committee consisting of Messra T. Westervelt, John G. Blauvelt, Silas Miller, P. B. Wendle, and P. H. Talman, were appointed, with power to conclude an arrangement with the Ferry Company, in respect to the location of the Ferry isading, to decide on the plan of constructing the road recommended in the report, and to carry into effect the object of the report. REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

Professor Stuart and Daniel Webster.

CONSCIENCE AND THE CONSTITUTION: WITH REMARKS ON THE SCREEN SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL.
WRISTER ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVELY: By M.
STUART, lately Professor in the Theological Seminary
at Andover. Swo pp. 119. Boston: Grocker &
Brewster. New-York: Mark Newman & Go.
Professor STEART has been subject to great personal annoyance on account of his signature to the

paper presented to Mr. Webster by several of his constituents in Boston and its vicinity, in approval of his recent course in Congress on the Slavery question. Within a week after he put his name to that paper, the learned Professor found that he had aroused a tempest about his cars. Anonymous letters were poured in upon him without interruption; newspapers far and near made him the sub ject of unpleasant comment; and a troop of goodnatured friends were kind enough to furnish him with expressions of public opinion that were any thing but complimentary. One person tells him that he was mistaken in once supposing his views entitled to respect: another, that his mind must be impaired by two years' illness; another, that he has come to his second childhood; while others tell him plainly that he is no more nor less than a downright wolf in sheeps' clothing.

In this uncomfortable position, Professor Stuart has felt himself bound to take the field in the present pamphlet, which is less a defense of Mr. Webster's course than his own. No one conversant with the productions of the author will be surprised to find in it a singular medley of egotism, pedantry, garrulity, exegesis, Greek philology, argument and puerile anecdotes, with the extire absence of any

sense of congruity, coherence or good taste. The introduction contains a long apology for taking a motto from the Apostle Paul. If the same idea had been expressed in his own language, the Professor thinks he should "unquestionably" find a cataract of obloquy and indignation on his devoted head. He would rather expose himself to conturnely than occasion its coming upon the Apostle, though the latter has a better shield to protect himself. Having thus given his patronage to St. Paul, Mr. Stuart unfolds his own political experiences with inimitable naiveté, winding up, ccording to his custom, with a Latin quotation, rather the worse for wear.

I have never been a politician, at least, I have never been what the world usually styles a politi-I have never been a politician, at least, I have never been what the world usually styles a politician. In my early days, while in my college-studies, and afterwards in the study of the law, I was warmly engaged against the Jeffersonian politics and administration. When I became a pastor of the First Church at New-Haven, I renounced all active pursuit of politics. I never preached a political sermon in my life. Usually I did not go to any meetings for the election of State or Town ollicers. My people were somewhat divided in politics, and I did not like unnecessarily to offend those who differed from me, by voting against their wishes; for such was the violence of party in Jeferson-times, that offense would of course have been taken. But I never shunned voting, because I feared the consequences as to myself. It was principally because my vote was altogether unnecessary, and therefore fin my circumstances licexpedient, there being an overwhelming majority in pedient, there being an overwhelming majority in Connecticut of anti-Jeffersonans. I have been more than forty years a resident and freeman in this Commonwealth. During all that period, I have never voted at the elections, more than some ten or twelve times. In sensons of what I thought to be nevel I because to vote somewhat regularly; and be peril, I began to vote somewhat regularly be peril, I began to vote semewhat regularly and it was under the imperial reign of Gen. Jackson, that I commenced such an exercise of my franchise rights. But I never preached politics, or taught them, in public. I have frequented the Lecture-room, in the Theological Seminary here, near forty years; yet I believe none of all my pupils will charge me with occupying their time in political lectures. I have never written a political piece for our newspapers or magazines; except in one case now to be mentioned. In that one case I put my hand to a critique on a speech of Mr. Webster, de-livered at Andover; and subjoined a defense of Mr. Webster's course, in the matter of continuing to hold office under President Tyler. The people of the glorious old Bay State had been led, at that of the glorious old Bay State had been led, at that time, by the newspapers, (some of which were filled with inneodos against Mr. Webster made by interested politicians), into a disapproba ion of Mr. Webster's course then, in like manner as I believe them now to be misled. When the whole case was fairly laid before them, they hastened, as a body, and with that noble spirit which they oberish, to do him justice: I hope they will not refuse the like justice on the present occasion, if as good an account can be given of Mr. Webster's course.

account can be given of Mr. Webster's course.

If it was a sin in me, who happened, from circumstances unsought for and unexpected, and, I may add, quite peculiar in my life), to become acquainted with the true history of Mr. Webster's Secretaryship—if it was a sin to develop the matter to the public, so be it. I do not reproach myself as yet, however, for such a sin, because I have never hear able to some any strength in habitation. as yet, however, for such a sin, because I have never been able to see any streetly in helpig to do justice to a man to whom the public were so much indebted. After a short period, from that day to this, I have neither heard nor seen any reproach to Mr. Webster, from any respectable quarter, for the course he then pursued. Yet for myself I did not for a time, escape severe censure, on the part o some of my fellow citizens. Anonymous letters full of reproaches were sent to me: various newspaper paragraphs, for my edification, were carefully dispatched to me by mail, fraught with bitter and sometimes malignant vitugeration. Yet lsurvived. When the tornado had passed, I rose gently up, and finding no very serious bruises, I went by up, and finding no very serious bruises, I went quietly along my humble and peaceful way, as usual.

usual.

Bince then, I bave never meddled with politics.
I have been engaged, when able to study, in other matters that I relished far more; and if I did not understand them better, it was my own fault. My understand them better, it was my own fault. My increasing age and my many infirmities have given me a disrelish for the melle of political contest. It was not until within a few weeks, that I ever thought of approaching the arena of that contest, even near enough to look on and see what was doing. Unluckly for my quiet, the paper expressing approbation of Mr. Webster's late speech was presented to me by a friend, and I was asked whether I agreed sufficiently with his views to sign it. My ready reply was in the affirmative. I put my name to the paper, and there I hope and wish it may stand. It is not a pledge, as I view the matter, that I am ready to support every shade of sentiment, on every topic upon which Mr. Webster's speech touches. That gentleman is the last man who would demand the surrender of their own individual views from his friends. But it is a pledge that I did, and it still signifies that I do, from the bottom of my heart, second to, and agree with, ail bottom of my heart, sesent to, and agree with, all the important parts of Mr. Webster's reasoning in general; and specially, it indicates my assent to a sum and desire to cherish our Union as inviolable, and to persude both parties to make all such mutuand to persude both parties to make all such mutual concessions as they can make, consistently with their consciences, for the sake of peace, of untual good, and of firm consolidation. If I have exceed in this case, it is at least in company with those who are not often impeached for want either of intelligence or integrity. Moreover, if "a man may be known by the company he keeps," then I am, for the present, in circumstances quite agreeable with respect to this matter. I will not say with Cicero, that 'I had rather err with philosophers, than think that 'I had rather err with philosophers, than think rightly with the populace; but I must confess that if error is is imputable to me as to the present af-fair, my case is attended at least with not a few comforting alleviations. I can say to each of my fellow signers, so far as I have the pleasure to know them, that, as to the matter now in question, tecum amem vivere, tecum obeam libeus.

The position of the Massachusette Senator is it. lustrated by an historical incident, showing also the faith of the Professor that a classical allusion can never be injured by repetition.

can never be injured by repetition.

The real truth seems to be, that we are acting over again the scenes of old Athens, in the days of Aristides. His rival, Themistocles, went about the whole city, whispering all manner of surmises against him, so that at length the populare were ready to thrust out the best and most distinguished man in their commonwealth. On the day when the votes of Athens were to decide the fate of Aristides, he asked one of the citizens on the way to the voting-hall, to whom he was personally un-Aristides, he asked one of the citizens on the way to the voting-hall, to whom he was personally unknown, how he was going to rote. He told him he should vote to banish Aristides. Why I said he, what has he done! Why nothing, replied the simple clown, that I know of; but I am tired of hearing every body call him the Just. So is it, I fear, among us at the present moment. The man who has commanded more listening ears, and made

more bearts beat high, these twenty years past, than any other man in our great community, is called upon by the spirit of the Levelers to come down to their humbler place, and take his lot with them. 'A bas le Sénateur! There are other men who have as good a right to reign as you; and if we cannot bring you to a level by argument, we can do it by contumely and vituperation.' This is the brief, but, I am pained to say that I feel constrained to believe, the true history of the matter.

After devoting about a fifth part of his book to realiminary shirmishing of this kind, the Professor

preliminary skirmishing of this kind, the Professor opens the main subject with a view of the attitude of Slavery as presented by the Old Testament.—
This, he maintains, is directly at war with that set
forth by modern Abolitionists.

In the name of all that is called reasoning now,

in morals or religion, how is the ownership of slaves which heaven has given express leave to purchase. to be deemed a crime of the deepest dye—a malun an se—an offense to be classed with murder and treason? Let those answer this question, who decide a prisri what the Bible ought to speak, and then turn it over in order to see how they can make then turn it over in order to see how they can make it speak what they wish. But there is no bending or twisting of Moses's words. There they are, so plain that "he who runneth may read." If Abolitionists are right in their position, then Moses is greatly in the wrong. More than this; then has the God of the Hebrews sanctioned, with his express leave, the commission of a crime as great as that which he has forbidden in the sixth or seventh commandment. There is no retreat from this The position of the Abolitionists plainly taxes high Heaven with misdemeanor,—with encouragement to commit one among the follest of crimes.

He then proceeds to consider the question as decided by the teachings and example of the New

Testament. These are summed up as follows:

What have we, then, on the whole? Plainly
this, viz. that servants are not to be anxious and
unessy and discontented, because they are servants. If they can easily and peaceably obtain
their liberty, then they should accept the boon.
But they are forbidden to be fractious, and querulous, and uneasy merely because they are in bondage. It should suffice, that they are the Lord's
freemen.

Certainly this is not much like the advice or the conduct of most of the Abolitionists among us.
They excite slaves in every possible way to change
their condition, at all hazards and in all relations. their condition, at all hazards and in all relations. They set the whole country in commotion, to accomplish this. Omnia-coelum, terra, miscentur! They pour forth vituperation and containely on every man who ventures to admonish them of the sontiments of Paul. And if the great apostle himself were to reappear on earth, and come now into the midst of us, and preach the doctrine contained in his Epistles, he would unquestionably incur the danger of being mobbed; at all events, we should have a multitude of indignation meetings got up against him, like those which have recently appeared in the great metropolis of our country. against him, take those which have recently ap-peared in the great metropolis of our country. Alas! holy and blessed apostle, how little do such men know or partake of thy peaceful spirit! The Professor does not treat the theory that

there is a power above the Constitution with any

up, and men become in their own conceit wises than all others, they can manufacture a conscience

into any possible convenient shape.

Such would seem to be the fashion of many con Such would seem to be the fashion of many consciences at present. Conscience bids them violate the Constitution of our country. There is a higher law than this, say they. But I ask: Who has discovered and determined such a law? The honest answer would be, their own passions and prejudices. It is a conscience whelly subjective. Talk of conscience which condemns the conduct of Paul, when setting under divine guidance? Must we of conscience which condemns the conduct of Paul, when acting under divine guidance! Must we trust in a conscience which pininly accuses him of either having no conscience, or else a very bad one? Can we respect a conscience, which pats the broad scal of diagrace and infamy on those immortal men and patriots who formed our Constitution, and who in all our States accepted and approved of it? And where now has conscience been, these 60 years past? What sort of men have adorned our legislative halls, our pulpits, our churches? Men, it would seem, who did not understand even the first radiments of religion, or of civil freedom, and the rights of man. Has one science slept profundly so long in the fathers, and now have the children become all at once "wiser than Daniel," and discovered what poor, groveling, hall witted men their fathers were? All this is wonderful to me, I must coniess. I am astounded at the rapid railroad progress of new discovery. the rapid railroad progress of new discovery. there was not a syllable in all the Bible respect-ng slavery and the manner of treating it, it could not be treated with more neglect than it now is, in

regard to this subject.
On the other hand, he finds some stringent ob-

jections to Mr. Mason's bill. What now shall we say to this? Is the great question of man's natural right—that inalicable right, as our Declaration of Independence calls it—is such a question as that to be put in the power of every and any postmaster? God forbid, that such trifling as this with a question of such moment to a w being, should ever be allowed, or thought of! SEVER, NEVER! No. Mr. Mason. We of the New England States believe that negroes are a we believe that "God Has Make of one Hi all the nations that dwell upon the earth." And if they are men, the question of freedom cannot be so lightly dealt with as your bill proposes. The next that we should hear of would be, that some Brain is on our soil, with a postmaster confederate, and harrying oil our freemen to the land of alavery. This will not do. We cannot incur the danger of

such a thing.

And then the penalty for interposing in the exe-And then the penalty for interposing in the execution of such a summary process—it looks very much like the expression of passonate severity. It is immeasurably beyond the demerit of the alleged crime; although, I must confess, that the law of Massachusetts of 1843 stands pretty well by the side of it in this respect, and has even less ground of excuse, for the United States Court have decided, that State officets may adjudge such cases of furtives, and Massachusetts has said they shall not. At all events, however, any such law as Mr. Masone, is a perfect felo de se. It would operate just as the bloody code did in England, when there were some 220 or 230 crimes punishable with death. No jury could at last be found to convict. Even murderers escaped, through the horror which the juries had of legal cruelty. So would it be here. Could I see Mr. Mason, I should feel disposed to say to him: 'Sir I regard you as an honorable and talented man; but you must pardon me for saying, that you do not know how Englend. Why, Sir, it would be as perfect a piece of Quixotism as was ever exhibited, to bring the offenders which you describe, before the researches. to bring the offenders which you describe, before (for example) a Massachusetts jury. A juryman who, for such an alleged crime as you describe, should yot to inflict the pensity you propose, would lose cast as a New-Englander for ever. Your bill North. We are born here with an instinctive aversion to slavery; we believe that it is not doing to others, what we would that others should do to us. And to fine a man in the enormous sum of \$1,000, to imprison bim moreover for a year, and then subject him to a civil action besides, for injury done to the master—and to do all this merciy bedone to the master—and to do all this merely because of an interference which humanity plends for, although the law condemns it is Turkish justice. In a American,—at any rate not New England justice. Such a bill is as much out of question here, as a bill of Pradhemme's making would be, which delines properly as meaning crime.

But he does not go in for the Wilmot Proviso. What is the use or good of Wilmot Provisos? None, or at the most, none excepting that for a few days, or months, we may prevent slavery; although our right or power to do that is, as has already been shown, certainly very questionable. Beside, were they to make a compact with us as a mere Territory, there is no political corporation as yet to make one), were they to submit to our dictation of a compact, it would not be binding at all on them as a State. But as we have no right to make or designed.

State. But as we have no right to make or demand such a compact, of course it is null; and as they have no schowledged corporation to make it, it is therefore doubly null. It must be true of both, that qued son kabet, son dot.

Suppose now we put the old simple question—Cui bone? What is the answer? No one, I think, can be at a loss to give it. It is profitable to nobody; for the state of things in which we have even any home of right to dictate is one which can usually sor the state of things in which we have even any show of right to dictate, is one which ear usually last but a few months; or at most not more than two or three years. And is this worth a four years' contention, and half of the time of Congress during most of that period, and of late the whole! If there was ever a case on earth of much ado abo there was ever a case or each of mark any open mothing, this is plainly one of them. Four years' dispute about a Proviso, which, if made, is into facto annulled by a Territory's becoming a State!

would we could stop with saying that it is a mere good for nothing; but we cannot. It has occasioned much embittered feeling. It has called into activity all the heated passions of both parties. It has threatened the Union itself. It has alienated the North and South, perhaps irreconcilably. And all this—for what? Why for the assertion of a right to dictate, where none existed; or even if the right be admitted, it can continue to be validonly a few months, or a year or two at most.

"I must confess, that to me, a humble, quiet country-dweller, who never descended into the arena of political controversy, there has seldom a greater nonsense ever presented itself to my notice, than this said Proviso. It is impossible to defend it, on any stable grounds of Jus Gentium which a republic admits."

The Professor, however, is not to be regarded as

The Professor, however, is not to be regarded as the friend of Slavery. Not he. He brings up ten good reasons why it should be deemed an evil, the irst of which is, (tell it not in Gath, after all the exegesis" on the other side,) that it is contrary to the " first and fundamental principles of the Bi ble, which declares that all are of one blood." The few pages which Professor Stuart devotes to this subject, toward the close of his pamphlet, after such an elaborate apology for Slavery as composes the body of the work, reminds us of the description given of a certain time server in another age, that he built a church to the Almighty on one side of the road, and a chapel to the devil on the other.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Report in the House of Representatives from

the Committee on Roads and Canals.
We are indebted to Mr. JOHN L. HORINSON, Chairman of the House Committee on Roads and Canals for a copy of the Report lately made in the House on the Pacific Railroad. It is in favor of Whitney's scheme and is perhaps the ablest exposition yet made, not only of that plan but of the whole subject. We propose to lay it before our readers in detached portions:

The instincts of the American people seem to

have leaped in one bound to a sense of the im-portance of a Railroad connection between the At-antic and Pacific, and there can no longer be a antic and Pacific, and there can no longer be a doubt that this project is decreed in the public mind. Congress may lag behind, but cannot get before, the increasing eagerness of the people, in putting forward this stupendous plan. The only questions are, as to the route and the agencies to be employed in furthering the object. After duly sifting, weighing, and comparing the reasons for the different routes and the different agencies, your Committee have come to the conclusion that the different routes and the different agencies, your Committee have come to the conclusion that the plan submitted by Mr. As a Whitney, of New-York, is the one which ought to be adopted, and have accordingly prepared a bill, hereauto annexed, as a project of law recommended for the accomplishment of this design.

Mr. Whitney the first in the field.

Your Committee find that Mr. Whitney has been unremittingly engaged, at his own expense, since 1841, in collecting information on this subject, as well in Asia as in our own country; and that we are indebted to him for the origination of the project, for the maturity of the first plan, for the large amount of practical information that is brought to bear upon the subject, and for awakening public bear upon the subject, and for awakening public attention to its importance. Your Committee, therefore, feel that much deference is due to one who has so long, and with much effect, devoted himself to this great object, and who has in these labors compassed sea and land, traversed the globe, passed through the States of the Union again and again, and himself penetrated 800 miles of the almost trackless roots which he thinks most expedient to be adopted. Your Committee, moreover, think that such individual enterprise and success are not less worthy than calculated to inspire pubare not less worthy than calculated to inspire pub-lic confidence in his fitness and ability to con-aummate a scheme which he has so vigor-ously conceived and so well matured, and which seems to command respect and approbation in pro-

seems to command respect and approbation is pro-portion as it is considered, not only per sc, but in comparison with all other plans. Your Committee have been forced to observe that all the excellencies of other and more recent projects are embraced in Mr. Whitney's, and approjects are embraced in Mr. Whitney's, and apparently borrowed from his original conceptions; white their defects and objectionable features, arising from different views entertained of the powers and scope of the Federal Conatitation in application to such an object, from party strifes and sectional jeniousies, from scientific and physical laws, and from insurmountable physical obstacles, are entirely obviated by Mr. Whitney's plan.

The grand objects of this enterprise.

Your Committee think proper to exhibit in the foreground of their report the capital and most prominent objects to be attained by the execution of this work, and by the consummation of this great enterprise. First: Your Committee think that it would bind and cement, on the largest and most comprehensive scale, and in the most enduring form, the commercial social, and political rightions of our enstern and western domain, as naturally divided and marked out by the summit ridge between the Mississippi and the Pacilic. A primary effect of this work would naturally be, by sureffect of this work would naturally be, by sur-mounting the obstacles of Nature, to bring into the most intimate commercial contact the two vast regions of productive industry which are destined to be on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of North America, and thus, by creating an everlasting bond of interest, to cement between the same quarters seein and political ties equally intimate and equally enduring. Nature seems to have or-dained here an empire of the East and one of the West, but this great work of man's art and labor tween them, as nothing is more certain than that men will follow their own interest. By this direct, men will follow their own interest. By this direct, short, and cheap channel of commercial exchanges, the products of the East would roll upon the West, and those of the West roll upon the East. But a still more vast and comprehensive conception arises from the certainty that this work will not only forever unite the East and West of this continent commercially, socially, and politically, but that it will create the same commercial relations between the United States and Asia, over the besom of the Pacific, and across this continent, between Europe and Asia; thus making a belt running over and and Asia; thus making a best raining or and through the heart of our country the great channel of the commerce of the world. And yet another object, dearer and more precious to every good mind than all this, is, that this great and common mind than as the sis, is, that this great and common interest of nations would naturally tend to secure the peace of the world, while the greatest benefit would be ours—this country being the pivot on which these vast interests would turn.

which these vast interests would turn.

The political considerations involved in the execution of this project are of great moment. It would make the United States the center and axis of the commerce of the world. It would give free transport to our mails across the continent, and furnish an instrument of a most rapid transfer of troops and military stores between the Atlantic and Pacific. by reducing the commercial market. troops and minary stores between the Author and Facilie; by reducing the commercial marine of Europe, especially of Great Britain, to less than one-third of its present amount, and proportionately increasing our own, it would diminish correspondingly the maritime power of European nations, especially of Great Britain, and in the same tions, aspecially of Great Britain, and in the same ratio augment our own, it would bind together our great East and West by an everlasting chain of interest; it would carry to this new and great helt of evelization, and plant along its entire she, the surplus population of Europe, and of our own more populous regions, for the building up of towns and cities, making a vast and basy field of commercial and productive industry, it would make it the interest of all nations to be at peace with its, and, in that way, secure to us an ascendency of the interest of an name of the at peace with a and, in that way, secure to us an ascendency meral power over the world; and, instead of a voling our aid to force into existence, avainst a ture, and against our most vital political interest ture, and amainst our most vital political interests, a commercial depot for all nations, outside of our jurisdiction, at Panama, in a tropical region as tatal to human file as it would be detrimental to all animal and vegetable products passing that way, and which could only be maintained by a constant struggle against the laws of nature, and by putting in peril our political rights, not to say independence—instead of all this, the Whitney plan would draw this mighty current of commercial exchanges directly across the shortest and most salubrious region of the globe, securing to us, at the same time, its control and its greatest profit.

To bring into the most intimate commercial con-

To bring into the most intimate commercial con-tact the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of this conti-nent: to make Europe bow to Asia, and Asia to Europe, across our bosom; to throw back the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn into their primeval solitude, by drawing the trade which now doubles them directly over the globe; to give in charge of our own Pacific ports, not only the Pacific fisheries, but the carrying trade from eastern Asia for western Europe, with the vast augmentation

which the execution of this plan would give to it; throw a wide belt of civilization across this continent, teeming with its busy millions, as they execute the orders of Europe on Asia, and bring back responses from Asia to Europe; these, and such like, are some of the commercial aspects of the sixtus.

But the moral, social, and political results to be But the moral, social, and political results to be anticipated in the accomplishment of this great work exceed, if possible, in importance and magnificence of design, their grandest commercial features. Nothing but the tramp of the last day, apparently, could dissolve this Union, lying, as it would, under, and feeling forever, this enduring chain, growing stronger and stronger by the progress of time. And what power, in such a state of things, could disturb the peace of the world? The interests of all nations, your Committee think, would demand a perpetuity of the most amicable relations with each other. [To be continued.

## GENERAL NOTICES.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Pub-lishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st near the Park.

Dr. De Luney, 51 Lispenard-st. near Broadway, may be consulted daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. my9 im Dr. Shew's Water-Cure Institution, corner Tweifth-st and University-place. m9 if

By Lebanon Springs Water-Cure Katablishment is now open on its oil Sammer. For information address. [mys im\*] N. BEDORTHA, M.D.

By Dr. Houghton's Water Cure Establishment.—No. 8, West Eleventh street, three doors from mysl im.

Broadway.

The At a Meeting of the Friends of the Bible, in layer of procuring and circulating the most (atthful versions of the Sacred Scriptures in all languages, held on Monday, 77th May, the following preamiol and resolutions were passed, viz:

Wherear, The mind and will of God, as conveyed in the inspired originals of the Old and New Testaments, are the only infallible standard of faith and practice; and therefore tis of unspeakable importance that the Sacred Scriptures should be faithfully and accurately translated into every living language:

should be faithfully and accurately translated 12to every living language:

And, whereas, a Bible Society is bound by imperative duty to employ all the means in its power to insure that the books which it circulates as the Revealed Will of God to man, should be as free from error and obscurity as possible:

And, whereas, there is not any general Bible Society in this country, which has not more or less restricted itself by its own ensciments from the discharge of this duty. Therefore,

Resolved, That in such an association, we confially invite

Resided, That in such an association, we cordially invite all persons to cooperate with us, who embrace the principles upon which we propose to organize, without regard to their denominational positions in other respects.

At an adjourned meeting held may 31, the requisite averangements were made for organizing, and the following resolution was passed.

That a public meeting be held on Monday, the 10th of June, at 3 o'clock P. M. to the meeting house of the Tabernacie Baptist Church, in Mulberryat, to organize the proposed association, by adopting a constitution, electing a bound of managers, &c. and a meeting be held at a o'clock P. M. of the same day, in the same piace, to hear addresses and obtain subscriptions and contributions.

Addresses will be delivered in the evening by Brethren Cope, Armitage, Remington, Casp., Eddy and Radford.

SFENCER H. CONZ.

THOMAS ARMITAGE,
A. C. WHEAT.

OGRIN B. JUOD.

JEST MORGON TO THE FERSIL BARK, Wosterly, E. L. 2006.

oralism of the comments of the

Aplendist Gorbie Mates.—Rosatr's now and appendict style of Gothe Door and Number Plants—entirely new and original designs. Those in want of something new and spiendid on their doors are invited to call and examine the above articles. Aim a spiendid associated of Gothe and Shield pattern Bell-Puls. R. ROSERTS, myz2 lm. SE Broad way, near Prince st. To Dr. Edward H. Dixon, Editor of the Scalpel, has removed his consulting offices to 112 Grand-at one door west of Broad way, where he sitted exclusively to operative surgery and office consultations from 3 to 3 and 7 to 2 creatings. The office of the Scalpel is at 2 Astor House, my23 im.

JAMES POWERS, ERANTUS BEACH, S. SHERWOOD DAY, C VAN SASTWOORD, JOHN VAN VLECK, my25 Im

Medical Chiryoyance .- That disease may be Precision of the free remedies suggested, in what is called the measurer's state, or more properly in that superior psychological condition in which is manifested clarrovyence, it is now too late to deny. Hundreds and thousands throughout the civivilized world can attest to its rult, and evidence of the fact rises spontaneously on every tand.

truth, and evidence of the fact rises spontaneously on every hand.

Mis METTLER, a distinguished clairwayant of Bridge-port, Coun, has been employing the twonderful powers for the past year in the examination, treatment, and cure of diseases. Mrs M has performed some of the most astonishing cores, not equalled in any age of the world, and has never failed to shord relief where her instructions have been followed with any degree of accuracy. She has now ever 500 patients under treatment. She confines herself solely to the treatment of disease, and is a very remarkable psychological operator, and applies it in all cases while it is for the good of the patients. Those who wish to avail the mostly of the remarkable powers can do so by to avail the mostly of the remarkable powers can do so by the structure of the power of the particles. N. B.— Persons link are sick and confined to their beds, N. B.— Persons link are sick and confined to their beds, and so of the particles and their residences.

Dr. Hamilton's Water Cure Institute, st National Hall, Saratoga Springs. The use of the Sprin Water is combined with the Hydropathic Treatment-Pleasure guests will find every accommodation. my 30 71. ALDRIDGE & PALMER, Proprietors.

Whiter Cure Institutes—City and Country.—Dr. Trail. receives patients at his commodious city establishment is Leight-si and at Oysier-Bay, L. I. Communication daily between these places by stoamboat and refroed. General practice attended to. Consultations \$5.

Water-Unre House.—T. L. Nichols, M.D. and Mrs. M. S. Govz Nichols, Water-Cure Physicians, 37 West Twenty-second-st. Patients received for full or day treat ment, or visited at their residences. Consultations from 16 to 2

## SCHOOLS.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Soys, in this institution young gentlemen whine throughly instructed in all the branches of an English and Casalcal advantage, requisite for commercial pursuits or entering

College.

There are two terms in a year, each five months. The Summer term commencing on the first of May, and the Winter on the first of November. Terms reasonable. Circulars containing particulars, references, a.c. can be chalmed at Spaining & Shephand's bookstore, 1806 Broadway, New York, or by addressing a note to the Principal my20 could

PRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. A —Madame HIX has removed her French and Eoglish Boerding and Day School from 4 Carroll-place to 10! St. Marka-place near First-av. The new location is open and siry, with a large garder, and the house, a double one with every modern convenience. She invites those having daughters for whom they dealer a thorough and fert-class education in all branches, to call and examine her textimonials. She has had committed to her care the daughters of many of the leading families of this city and can refer to all.

can refer to all.

GOVERNESS,—A lady, who is a thorough English Caching the desired soften and the control of t MUSIC TRACHER WANTED-ATEURLING

TO PROPRIETORS OF BOARDING SCHOOLS
OUT OF THE CITY.—The advertiser wishes to send one or two boys, and pay for the tultion and board in a Plane Forte. Address R. G. Tribune-Office.

POARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Irving Pleating at Any Pupils admitted at any Dinatitute, Tarrytown, N. Y. Pupile admitted at an time. Circulars at 205 Broadway. my27 Im WM. P. LVON, A. M. Principal.

BAR IRON-A full assortment of Ulster English re-post\*
PETTEE & MANN, 22s South-st.

WANTS.

WANTED EXTRA.—The advertiser is well quainted with business generally, baring been gaged in mercantile pursuits in this city for fifteen year past. He would like the agency of some useful murful tured article, that would pay a good profit, and that coube eold largely, by devoting the right kind of energy is it which he is competent to do, and would furnish a small amount of means, if necessary. Any manufacturer, or patients of some truly useful article, that want to get read and give the advertiser a chance to do so too, may address with confidence, "Energy," Tribune office. job's

WANTED-A situation as cook, or to do general bousework, or as chambermaid or narre, by a your employers. Has no objections to go a short distance is the country. Inquire at 117 Perry-st. second floor, in the rear

WANTED—A situation by a very competent, grain young woman, with good city reference, as seeming in a private family. Would be willing to make breag generally themity. Would be willing to make breag generally themity.

WANTED—An American young man with good city references, wants employment. He can tend Goocey; is a good penman; can drive cart; act as porter, is correct at figures. Apply at 16 Coentice-slip, up stain for Joseph.

WANTED—A two or three beater Waiting lapper, it inches wide, not badly worn. Any person having such a machine to dispose of, will please write, giving a description and the price to HENRY J. PEET. Preur Hallow, Madison Co. N.Y. low, Madison Co. N.Y. [63 340kHws.]

W. ANTE D.—Simations for a nominer of excession, grand cirildren, recently arrived, free from city beas and associations, and willing so work for moderate wave Application to be must be the others of Gommandones Emigration, in the Para. No charges.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION—A lady in every respect qualified to give pupils a thorough knowledge of Music, is destrous of obtaining a home in a family where her teaching would be considered an equivalent for her board. Unexceptionable references given. Address K. B. at this office. INFORMATION WANTED.—If HENRY DRURY of Lincoin, Engiand, be still alive, be to requested write immediately to his sunt, fire. Tailant of fleating Crawford Co. Pennsylvania. Any persons shie to give formation of this young man, are earnestly solicited to be ward it to the above address, as his family are in afficient on his account. Other papers please copy.

A PRACTICAL BOOK KERPER, whose the to auditing accounts, or writing up another set of books Address Accountant, box 3,145, Post-Office.

BOOKS POSTED UP AND BALANGED, or re
Ularly kept by agreement; Documents and Accounts
all kinds copied. Apply to person or by letter to
myzi 1m\* S. STURTEVANT. 532Grands.

HANDS WANTED—To make Winter Clothing of all
descriptions. Good reference required. Apply to
je4.34\* BAKER, NELSON & Go. 51 Cedar-st

LOST—On Saturday last, a red slik dress, hamterdisk and thirdle, rolled up in the same bundle. Whoever may find it will please send them or give information in MARY JONES, 142 Canal st. and will be suitably rewark

BOARDING.

DOARD—in South Brooklyn, a pleasant parlor suitable for a gentleman and lady—also rooms for single gestemen, with full or partial board. Families from the South will find this a delightful Summer residence, being near be South Ferry, and the house replete with both gas and every modern improvement. Apply at 54 Harrison-to-posite Dr. Stones Church.

D OAR DING.—A gentleman and sady and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board ast nice furnished rooms, in a gentisel private boarding-hous, where there are but a few select boarders, at 116 Leonstat between Broadway and Eim sts. where the comforaef a home can be had.

pe3 2w\*

BOARD—A gentleman or a gentleman and his wife, can have a choice of rooms, furnished or unfurnished in a newly finished house, with an improved bath room at tached; reference required. Apply 112 Green at je3 3t

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife or three or for bingle gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board, at 426 Hodson-at. Refer ence required.

ence required.

DOARDING, Furnished rooms to let, on the second officer, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or two single gentlemen, at 55 Hudson-st, near Jay-st, my20 inseed's:

DOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can find fallor partial board; also a few single gentlemen, pleasant rooms with or without board, at 11 Leroy-piace, sliceral.

BOARD can be obtained by applying at 4 Tweith at between the Sixth and Seventh ava. Pleasant rooms of the second and thirdfloor.

the second and thirdfloor. myl5 3wWa8at\*

ROOMS TO LET.—Very pleasant, siry, and seally furnished rooms, without board, may be bad by image dists application at 86 Franklin-st, a few doors was a Broadway.

C Two or three families can be accommodated with go-board and fine alry rooms, in a large ferin house, shoul? miles from Gien Cove. Apply to Mr. CRUIKSHANK, at the Delaware and Hudson Canal Go. 31 Wall-st or at 62 my31 64sod.

Third-st my3163sof\*

A PRIVATE FAMILY, pleasuntly located, 153

A Prince-st would like to take a gentleman and wife and A Prince-st would like to take a gentieman and wife a one or two single gentiemen to hoard. The house is a piled with hot, cold and shower haths, and every contience calculated to make an agreeable home. Reference to the piled to the piled by the piled standard of the piled standard of

A LADY residing in a pleasant location in Princest 23. one block west of Broadway, will be happy to recent an immates of her family a few gentlemen and their sives and a few single gentlemen, to either full or partial board, where can be realized an agreeable home, with moderate terms. Address C. B. Tribuno Office.

my27 200 A FURNISHED ROOM, opposite Washington acquare, to be let to single gondernan, with or without breakfast. Apply at 256 Fourth st. References exchanged.

A man and wife and a few single gentlemen at 244 Grand at, near Bowery.

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated when year and pleasant rooms at 13 Rutgers at come jest terms.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. Y.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. Y.

THIS WELL KNOWN AND FAVORITE PLACE of Summer resort will reopen for the seception of visitors on its it'd inst. Many improvements have been made to the buildings and grounds since the last season. The 'Veradab,' connected to this establishment, is so sinated as to be retired, and yet convenient to the main building. This is an entirely new building, having been lately build and farnished in the best style; the rooms are so arranged as to communicate and be converted into private paidra. The whole establishment is this season fitted up in superior style, and the accommodations are unsurpassed. Noting shall be emitted on the part of the management. Gestlemanty and experienced persons are engaged to fill every department. All communications and reason. The total office for Cordandes'. Leave every morning as a A.M. Troops from New York in 6 hours. Leave Thiladelphis every morning at 9 A.M. Goot Waintets time have Jersey Rained for Newarz. Connect M. and E. RR. Through in Passa. Schooley's MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N.J.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N.J.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, M.J.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, so long and favorably in the public, will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 18th of June next. The bottom has been greatly enlarged during the past year, for risisting an existing an existing on the past year, for risisting an existing the past year, for good-street and existing the past year, for good-street and existing the past year. The evidence is all leaves the past year, and the past year, and the past year, the past ye

Civinity.

The undersigned having become the sole proprietor, will rive his whole attention to the Lusiness, and will be avoided in the minagement by Mr. David A. Growell and cher gentlemen of large experience.

Schooley's Mountain, May 23, 1850.

myst Sawan.

Schooley's Montmon, Navy 19, 1888.

CHAGLES | GORGOSA AND | FANANA | FANANA

NEW-YORK TYPE POUNDRY,

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

of Annes, (near Williames).

THE SUBSCRIEERS having purchased the type toutdry of Mr. George B. Lothian (established in 192) are
prepared to furnish to princiers and stereotypers his wellknown and superior Mixing, Greek, Hebrew and other
Printing Types.

Also, Medical and Wood Types from all the different fourdries, and every article required in a printing office, a: the
lowest prices for cash or approved paper.

P.C.CORTELYOU, of the late firm Gao Bruce & Co. respecifully solicits the patronage of his friendish his premate stablishment.

The Printers of rewayspers intending to deal with us, by
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fore Sept. 1, 1830, and sending a crept to us, will be pid,
fore Sept. 1, 1840, and sending a crept to us, will be pid,
ledge solicited from specimers of our owns assumed.

New York, June 1, 1850.

HANGINGS—Paper, 10,000 pounds, from 201035 fachs, arting prices. GAUNY & DERRICKSON, 159 Southell.